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the elementary viewpoint, and otherwise so modifying the main treatise as to make it of special adaptation to the needs of the beginner and properly to ground him in this field of the law". To so condense and abridge a work which contains no "padding", which is not diffuse in style, and which yet comprises two volumes of nearly thirteen hundred pages, as to bring the matter within the compass of a single volume of less than half that number of pages, and yet to lose nothing that is essential even "from the elementary viewpoint" is certainly no easy task; and, if one admits the necessity for such a text-book as the editors wished to prepare, there need be no hesitation in also admitting that the work has been well done.

There has been no change from the plan of the original work. The arrangement of the topics is the same; and, as a rule, only such changes in language have been made as were necessitated by reason of the omissions of sentences and paragraphs; and the condensation has been largely effected by the omission of statutory references and footnotes, and also, in great measure, of citation of authorities.

Notwithstanding the fact that the work has on the whole been well done, it is inevitable that some of the omissions tend to produce inaccuracy; the omitted portions explaining and making clear statements, which, with these portions omitted, are likely to lead to misapprehension of the true rules. Instances may be found in §29 relating to "Joint and Mutual Wills"; §53 as to revocation by marriage and birth of issue; §71, page 59, as to the decision in *Knotts v. Stearns* (1875) 91 U. S. 638, and in numerous other places in the volume.

Nevertheless, where the text-book method of instruction is employed, the present volume would in the hands of a gifted and capable teacher afford a good basis for the study of this important division of the law, and any possible misapprehension of the character referred to could be easily corrected by the instructor. In the opinion of this reviewer, the value of the work, even for the purpose for which it was designed, would have been materially enhanced by the citation of a larger number of well selected cases.

Henry S. Redfield.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS. By JOHN W. DANIEL. New York: BAKER, VOORHIS & Co. Sixth edition by THOMAS H. CALVERT. 1913. Vol. I, pp. xcxi; 1104. Vol. II, pp. ix; 2208.

NOTES ON GOVERNMENT AND STATES' RIGHTS. By RALEIGH C. MINOR. University of Virginia: ANDERSON BROS. 1913. pp. x; 192.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF INCOME TAXATION. By HENRY CAMPBELL BLACK. Kansas City, Mo.: VERNON LAW BOOK Co. 1913. pp. xvi; 403.

A TREATISE ON THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX LAW OF 1913. By THOMAS GOLD FROST. Albany: MATTHEW, BENDER & Co. 1913. pp. xii; 242.